Chinese themselves have been producing extensively for the cinema and the phonograph, and the radio is widely spread.

The old style tobacco pipe is being supplanted by the cigarette and the consumption of tobacco in this new form has enormously increased. This has been partly due to the nationwide propaganda of advertising and selling conducted for the past three decades or so by the British-American Tobacco Company, but other houses, both foreign and Chinese, have shared in the promotion and the manufacture.

A good deal of change has come in the rhythm of vacation and work. The Western Sunday is now usually observed as a day of - rest by government offices, by some government institutions such ' as post offices and state banks, by schools, and by a few private business houses. This is not, of course, because of the religious significance of the day, but must be ascribed to Western secular practice. The government, too, has adopted the Western solar calendar and has endeavored to discourage and even to forbid the observance of the old New Year. The attempt has by no means met with universal success, but in some localities it has had some effect. Moreover, new holidays have been brought into the calendar, such as the observance of the "Double Tenth/' the anniversary of the first Revolution (October 10th, 1911), and of Sun Yat-sen's death (March 12th). Certain "Humiliation Days" have been observed, chiefly by students, notably those in May commemorating the forcing on China of the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes of 1915 and the shooting of students in Shanghai on May 30th, 192S. Some of the old festival customs are falling into abeyance, as, for example, the dragon-boat races on the fifth day

of the fifth moon.

A good deal of dislocation has been brought into the routine of Chinese life by Western mechanical inventions, such as the electric light, the automobile, the kerosene lamp, and even modern water systems with their conveyance of a larger supply of that commodity than formerly and by pipes and faucets rather than by the water-carrier and his pails. The wider and straighter streets driven through many of the cities in imitation of the Occident and the removal of some of the city walls tend to produce changes in urban customs. Here again, however, the extent of the innovations can easily be exaggerated, especially by those familiar with